

## Alcohol in Kidney Cures is Absurd.

### EDWARD BACON CURED OF KIDNEY DISEASE OF THE WORST KIND.

Edward A. Bacon of Greenwich village, Mass., P. O. Box 49, writes Aug. 3, 1903: "I can truly say that Kidney-Wort Tablets have done me more good than all the doctor's medicine I have taken. I noticed a decided change for the better before I had taken the first bottle of the Tablets. I was suffering from kidney disease of the worst kind, but Kidney-Wort Tablets have stopped all inflammation and entirely cured me."

If your doctor's prescription does not fit your case, or if you have been foolish enough to take liquid kidney remedies that invariably contain dangerous alcohol, stop all other medicine and Kidney-Wort Tablets will cure you. It has cured thousands who were making no headway under their physician's care, because their doctor's prescription did not hit their case. Has your urine, your back, your general health led you to wonder if your kidneys are sound? Write Dr. Pettingill, Burlington, Vermont. Give him your symptoms. He will advise you free.

DR. PETTINGILL'S

# Kidney - Wort Tablets

No Alcohol Present,  
Handy to Carry,  
Pleasant to Take.

## NIXON ON THE STAND

Tells of the Formation of the Shipbuilding Trust.

### SCHWAB AT THE HEARING.

He and Max Pam Interested Auditors. Canda Makes Some Interesting Revelations of Up to Date Financial Methods.

New York, Oct. 22.—Lewis Nixon, president of the United States Shipbuilding company, was not called to the stand to testify at the opening of the day's session of the inquiry into the affairs of that corporation, but instead Charles Canda, who was president of the Canda Manufacturing company, was the first witness. Before he gave any testimony Charles M. Schwab and Max Pam were sworn as witnesses. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the bondholders, said that Messrs. Schwab and Pam probably would not be called during the day, but they took seats behind Attorney W. D. Guthrie and were interested spectators to the proceedings.

Mr. Canda testified that the company which bore his name and which was taken over by the shipbuilding company had a plant at Carteret, N.



LEWIS NIXON.

J., designed for the construction of car wheels. At the time the option on it was given it was engaged, he said, "in an experimental way making some motor vehicles." He said thirty or forty men were employed at the time and that he thought 100 or more machines had been made.

The witness produced a copy of the option. The agreement for the sale of the plant for \$1,100,000 was made with J. W. Young, but the option was given to Mr. Nixon.

#### What Canda Received.

The witness said the plant did not shipbuilding, but the site and building could be used for certain of the combination's work. The Canda company received \$200,000 in cash, \$300,000 in bonds, \$300,000 in preferred stock and \$300,000 in common stock and paid no commission to any one. The witness said the Canda company had never shown any earnings.

Under cross examination the witness testified that the Canda company had seventy-five stockholders. The \$200,000 received in cash was used to pay certain indebtedness. The sum was paid in three checks.

At this point James B. Dill, counsel for the Trust Company of the Republic, produced the checks. One was for \$100,000, another for \$57,000 and the third for \$13,000.

These checks were made payable to Lewis Nixon.

Lewis Nixon succeeded Mr. Canda on the stand. He told of his resignation from the Cramp Shipbuilding company and the leasing of the Crescent shipyard from the Moores in 1894. He held the latter until it was turned over to the shipbuilding combine. He held the old Crescent yard under lease, but had at the same time bought and built a new plant. He purchased all of the Moores' interest finally and turned it over to the shipbuilding company. The witness then told of the first attempt to consolidate the shipyards in 1901

Andrew Freedman was the man who first proposed the combination, he said and through him the witness met J. W. Young. The companies in the first proposal were the Union Iron works, Bath Iron works, Hyde Windlass company, Crescent shipyards, Newport News, the Canda company, S. L. Moore & Sons and the Roaches.

The witness said the first plan of consolidation was handled by H. W. Poor & Co., but was brought out on a bad day and failed. The witness could not remember if the Mercantile Trust company had been interested in the first plan.

Met Schwab Four Years Ago. The witness said he knew C. M. Schwab, having met him four years ago. They met frequently in a social way, and Schwab told him of the purchase by him of the Bethlehem company. Mr. Schwab had at the request of the witness acted as an underwriter in the first effort at consolidation. There was no proposal that the Bethlehem company be taken into the first combination.

Mr. Untermyer wanted to know what conversations the witness had had with Mr. Schwab as to the use of the Bethlehem company in a shipbuilding combination in 1901 and 1902, but the witness could not recall particular conversations. Mr. Nixon said he had talked the matter over very generally; everybody did, he said.

The first direct proposal that the Bethlehem company be purchased by the United States Shipbuilding company was made in June, 1902. The witness then told of the meeting at the Lawyers' club in June, 1902, already detailed by D. L. Roy Dresser.

The witness and Mr. Dresser were lunching, and Mr. Schwab came in. Mr. Schwab introduced the subject of the purchase of Bethlehem, and then followed a general conversation. "I was most anxious to purchase Bethlehem and so told Mr. Schwab and Mr. Dresser," testified the witness. "I think it was the next day that we went to Mr. Schwab's office. The conversation at the Lawyers' club was very brief and very general."

Bethlehem's Great Earnings. "When we met in the morning at Mr. Schwab's office the next day, we plunged at once into business. Mr. Schwab produced reports of earnings showing that the Bethlehem plant had earned \$1,400,000," said the witness.

Mr. Untermyer wanted to know if Mr. Schwab had represented that the Bethlehem plant had earned \$1,400,000 after paying the interest on the underlying mortgages. The question was objected to by Mr. Guthrie. The witness said he understood the sum to be net earnings. Schwab told the witness that he had paid \$7,400,000 for the plant. This sum, with the earnings which had not been taken from the business, amounted to \$9,000,000, the sum for which Mr. Schwab said he would sell. Mr. Dresser said \$9,000,000 was a large sum to raise at that time. The question of securities came up at a later meeting.

Wanted \$9,000,000 in Cash. The witness said he was quite sure Mr. Schwab had asked \$9,000,000 in cash for the property at the first interview. Mr. Dresser told Mr. Schwab of the difficulties of raising money, and the question of securities came up. Mr. Schwab agreed to take \$10,000,000 in bonds at 90.

"When we saw Mr. Schwab again," continued Mr. Nixon, "he said we would have to give him \$10,000,000 of each kind of stock besides the bonds. Mr. Schwab said he had to give \$2,500,000 of each kind of stock to J. P. Morgan & Co."

Nothing was said as to why Morgan & Co. were to receive the stock. Mr. Dresser said he was willing to pay the price.

Mr. Nixon could not remember where he had signed an agreement with J. P. Morgan & Co. for the sale in cash of the Bethlehem company. He had signed many papers at Dresser's office. The agreement had never been explained to him, and he could not understand why he had been made a party to it.

#### Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed:

New York—Preble, Joseph H. Cummings. Pennsylvania—West Winfield, C. O. Donaldson; Williston, A. B. Knapp.

New Haven Directors Re-elected. New Haven, Conn., Oct. 22.—Stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad re-elected the present board of directors. The lease of the Middletown, Meriden and Waterbury railroad was ratified.

## PITTSBURG BANK FAILS

Comptroller of Treasury Appoints Receiver For Federal National.

### RAID MADE ON ITS STOCK.

Institution Had Been Regarded as Shaky For Some Days, but President Declared It to Be All Right.

Pittsburg, Oct. 22.—The doors of the Federal National bank are closed. The following notice is posted in explanation:

Closed by the authority of the comptroller of the currency.

JOHN B. CUNNINGHAM, Receiver. Some such action as this has been within the possibilities for the past two days, forecasted by the determined raid made upon the institution's stock on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. The positive statements, however, of the president, J. A. Langfitt, to the effect that the bank was not in need of money and that its losses would not affect its capital or surplus did much toward allaying distrust on the part of its depositors, thus preventing a run.

The closing of the bank was decided upon at a meeting of the directors which did not break up until 2 a. m. At that hour none of the officials would make a statement, and locally the outcome of the meeting was not generally known until the receiver's notice was posted at 9 o'clock.

The bank is a United States depositary and reported on hand Sept. 9 \$50,000 of United States deposits.

Capital Stock \$2,000,000. The bank was chartered Nov. 16, 1901, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Joseph A. Langfitt is president, and George W. Eisenbeis is cashier.

The following is a statement of the bank's resources and liabilities as shown by the last report of condition to the comptroller of the currency, Sept. 9:

Resources.—Loans and discounts, \$5,035,072; overdrafts, \$463; United States bonds, \$806,652; stocks, securities, etc., \$17,500; real estate, \$26,849; due from banks and bankers, \$1,139,592; cash and cash items, \$675,652; total, \$7,693,782.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, \$2,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$580,660; circulation, \$700,000; due to banks and bankers, \$2,375,557; unpaid dividends, \$5,448; deposits, \$1,932,107; bills payable, \$100,000; total, \$7,693,782.

#### No Cause For Alarm.

Robert S. Smith, president of the Union National bank and president of the Pittsburgh Clearing House association, said:

"There is not the slightest reason for any alarm, and if people will only keep cool there will be no trouble. I was assured last night by President Langfitt that every depositor would get every dollar due, and I believe the statement. The bank has some excellent assets, and there seems to be no reason why depositors should not get all coming to them. It is possible that some small country banks which do business through the Federal National may be temporarily embarrassed, but even at that it will be only temporary."

Bankers and brokers are of the opinion that the closing of the bank until its affairs can be adjusted was the best thing to do under the circumstances. The talk about the bank affairs has been a drag to the market, and the belief is that the action of the directors will have a good effect on the general situation rather than an injurious effect.

#### New York Market Affected.

New York, Oct. 22.—The stock market was confronted at the opening with the announcement of the suspension of the Federal National bank of Pittsburgh. Prices ran off in consequence under heavy offerings in some of the prominent stocks. United States Steel preferred showed the greatest effect among the active stocks. There was a drop of 1/4 on the sale of 1,500 shares. There was a subsequent rally of three quarters. Rallies on secondary quotations showed the effect of supporting orders in the market. There was a drop of 4 points in Lackawanna, and Tennessee Coal was conspicuous for an isolated gain of three quarters.

#### Illinois Bank Suspends.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 22.—The Exchange bank, the only institution of its kind at Joliet, has closed its doors, throwing the town into a state of considerable excitement, as numerous small depositors are affected. The bank was capitalized at \$25,000, and the deposits are thought to be in the neighborhood of \$40,000. The condition of the bank will be made known in a statement to be issued by the bank inspector, C. H. Bacon, former mayor and state senator, is president of the bank.

#### The Weather.

Partly cloudy and cooler; fresh north to northwest winds.

Don't have a falling out with your hair. Use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## "LAND GRIFT" CONSPIRACY.

Government Uncerthas Serious Scandal on Pacific Coast.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 22.—The Oregonian says that the government has unearthed a "land graft" ring, which has been carrying on business in every well timbered area on the Pacific slope. This ring not only has acquired "base" lands by "dummies" and other fraudulent means, but has debauched state land officials, making them hirelings or partners in the business; has maintained in the general land office at Washington agents whose duties were to "leak" information about proposed reserves and other profitable matters and by use of money has influenced the placing of reserve boundaries to its own interest.

The central figures of this conspiracy are said to be in San Francisco. William J. Burns, in the secret service of the treasury department, and A. B. Hugh, assistant attorney general in the interior department, were in Portland last week gathering evidence that will help the government in prosecuting the instigators of the conspiracy. They interviewed a number of men who had been paid for the use of their names in applications for state school lands; also certain notaries public who are accused of testifying to false and fraudulent affidavits.

### BERNARD LYNCH CONFESSES.

Parks' Witness Pleads Guilty to Charge of Perjury.

New York, Oct. 22.—Bernard Lynch, the saloon keeper who in the trial of Sam Parks for extortion was one of the principal witnesses for the defense, pleaded guilty of perjury in the court of general sessions and was remanded to the Tombs until Friday for sentence.

Lynch's plea follows the confession of Henry Farley, the walking delegate, another of the Parks witnesses, that he, too, perjured himself in the Parks trial. Parks has not yet been arrested on the indictment for perjury.

Lynch was indicted for perjury along with Farley and Tim McCarthy after the trial of Parks for extortion, which resulted in the conviction of the labor leader. The extortion trial grew out of the charges of Joseph H. Plenty, a contractor, who said that he paid \$200 to Parks in Lynch's saloon to call off a strike at the Hamburg-American line pier.

Parks' witnesses swore to an alibi for Parks and said that they did not see him in the saloon on the day he received the money.

### SERBIAN REGIODES PAID?

Report That They Have Been Given Cash Rewards.

Vienna, Oct. 22.—A story is published here to the effect that the Serbian army officers who assassinated King Alexander and Queen Draga received payment as follows:

The queen's brother-in-law, Colonel Machin, now commander of the Belgrade and Danube divisions of the army, \$6,000.

Colonel Mischitch, recently departmental chief of the ministry of war, and two others, \$4,800.

Junior officers, from \$400 to \$1,000.

M. Avakumovic, for undertaking the leadership of the provisional government, \$10,000.

There is no confirmation of the story.

### Carnegie Guest of Cork.

Cork, Ireland, Oct. 22.—Andrew Carnegie was presented with the freedom of Cork and subsequently laid the foundation of a free library, to which he contributed \$50,000. Mr. Carnegie afterward proceeded to Queenstown to await the arrival of the White Star line steamer Cadiz, which sailed from Liverpool for New York.

### Bishop Thoburn Returns to India.

New York, Oct. 22.—Right Rev. James M. Thoburn, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church for India and Malaya, sailed on the steamship St. Louis for Southampton, en route to India where he has been actively engaged in missionary work for forty-five years.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

Money on call easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5 1/2 per cent. Exchange, 225.25; balances, 27.75, 40.

Closing prices: Amal Copper, 25 1/2; N. Y. Central, 115 1/2; Atchafalca, 60; Norf. & West., 57 1/2; B. & O., 74 1/2; Penn. R. R., 115 1/2; Brooklyn B. T., 37 1/2; Reading, 45 1/2; C. & C. & St. L., 72; Rock Island, 44 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 30; St. Paul, 125 1/2; Chi. & Northw., 104 1/2; Southern Ry., 15 1/2; D. & H., 15 1/2; Southern Ry., 15 1/2; Erie, 27 1/2; Sugar, 47 1/2; Gen. Electric, 148 1/2; U. S. Steel, 47 1/2; Illinois Cen., 111; Texas Pacific, 22 1/2; Lackawanna, 33; Union Pacific, 71 1/2; Louis. & N. O., 104 1/2; U. S. Steel, 47 1/2; Manhattan, 123 1/2; U. S. Steel, 47 1/2; Metropolitan, 106; West. Union, 62 1/2; Missouri Pac., 90 1/2.

### General Markets.

New York, Oct. 21. FLOUR—Firm and fairly active; Minnesota patents, \$4.60; winter straight, \$3.90; winter extras, \$3.90; winter patents, \$3.90.

WHEAT—Active and higher on further covering by December shorts in all markets and strong Paris cables; December, \$1.60; May, \$1.60; July, \$1.60.

RYE—Dull; state and Jersey, \$1.00; No. 2 western, 43 1/2; nominal, 4 1/2, 1/2, 1/2.

CORN—Firm on the wheat strength; December, 60 1/2; May, 48 1/2.

OATS—Nominal; track, white, state, 41 1/2; track, white, western, 41 1/2.

PORE—Quiet; mess, \$12.50; family, \$12.50.

LARD—Quiet; prime western steam, 7c; SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 8 1/2; centrifugal, 95 test, 8 1/2; refined quiet; crushed, 8 1/2; powdered, 4 1/2.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 60 1/2.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 31 1/2.

RICE—Steady; domestic, 4 1/2; Japan, nominal.

TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4 1/2; country, 4 1/2.

HAY—Dull; shipping, 60 1/2; good to choice, 60 1/2.

## DOWIEITES DOWNCAST

Restoration Host Feels Effect of Heavy "Frost."

### CHANGE IN THEIR PLANS.

Instead of Sending Out His Followers as Missionaries Prophet Has to Keep Them to Make Audiences For Him.

New York, Oct. 21.—"Elijah the Restorer," otherwise John Alexander Dowie of Zion City, has been compelled to change his plans for the conversion of New York city. Hises at his remarks in Madison Square Garden and the general "frost" that has prevailed since his arrival have made it necessary for him to keep most of his restoration host as a sort of heaven for his meetings.

Before he started from Zion he announced that he would turn about 2,500 of his people loose each day to canvass from house to house and invite people to attend the meetings. Only 700 of the host are doing this work, and instead of being able to visit each home in the city twice during the two weeks that Dowie is supposed to be here it is probable that more than half the people of the city will not be approached.

It is claimed that this change in plans on the part of Dowie is due to the fact that he realizes he must have most of his people in the Garden to back him up in his work there. Under his original plans the 700 unforgotten Zion guards were to look after all affairs at the Garden and the remainder of the host was to do outside work in the daytime and attend the meetings at night.

### Shock For Rank and File.

About 2,000 of those supposed to be detailed to outside work attended the morning meeting. In the rank and file of the host there appears to be considerable demoralization over the situation. They have been so accustomed to take the word of Dowie as law that they do not understand the lack of toleration of his methods here.

This was especially true when the leader was roundly hissed by the audience for his vulgarity in condemning all secret societies and especially the Masonic fraternity.

"The priests of Baal in this city are the Freemasons!" shouted Dowie during one of his frenzies. "They carry on their aprons the point within the circle, the emblem of Baal, the sun god. They repudiate the divinity of Christ. They make mock of him."

The hisses that greeted Dowie at this and similar tirades made by him fairly took the breath away from his followers. They could not understand how any person would dare to express disapproval of what their little fat, round leader said.

### Zion Has Its Secrets.

Many in the audience suspected that Dowie's own organization is a decidedly secret one and that only a few of his most confidential men really know its inner workings. The unregarded New Yorker cannot get into Madison Square Garden except at certain hours. There are secret meetings at other times of the restoration host, at which passwords and identification cards are used to prevent outsiders spying on them. Instead of following the example of the churches of the city and doing their church work in the open, most of it is transacted at these secret meetings.

At the conclusion of the meetings of the entire body of Zionists there comes a meeting of the "inner circle" or cabinet. This is even secret from the other members of the organization. Only such as Dowie selects can sit in this meeting, so the rank and file do not know what is done at it. To make sure that none of the following shall interrupt this cabinet meeting six lines of guards are thrown about the meeting room in Madison Square Garden. It is at these profoundly secret meetings that Dowie issues his orders to the men next under him, and they see that in due time the rank and file carry them out.

### Editors Did Not Appear.

The early service of the Dowie followers at Madison Square Garden was well attended. More than half of the number, however, were members of the host.

Dowie's address was "The Third Commandment; or, The Sin of Blaspheming the Name of God." The leader of the host said at the conclusion of his address:

"I am going to the Fifth Avenue hotel, where I am to meet the editors of the New York papers. I wish you would pray for me. Will you?"

Instantly all of the followers of "Elijah the Restorer" responded by saying "Yes."

At the conclusion of the meeting "Elijah III." went to the Fifth Avenue hotel, but up to a late hour it was said that no editors had made their appearance.

### HEALER'S HOST SICK.

### Illness Lays Hold of Elijah III's Staunch Followers.

New York, Oct. 22.—The devil has captured a part of Dowie's restoration host and is laying siege to the rest. Forty-three of the most active members of the host are on the sick list. In this number is Overseer J. G. Speicher who is Dowie's right hand man.

According to the teachings of Dowie as explained by him from the platform at Madison Square Garden, illness is an invention of the devil, and only those who lack faith are afflicted. Thorough belief in Dowie's teachings

is said to ward off all diseases, and it is only when the devil gets hold of a person that he is actually ill.

The illness of these members of the host made it necessary for Dowie to pray for them at the early meeting. In his prayer he said that they had been "overwrought, as their strength was not equal to the work." He made no direct reference to their illness, but Assistant Field Marshal Mitchell in his daily report said that sickness was the cause of the absence of many bright lights of Zion.

Overseer Speicher was formerly a physician, but he discarded drugs to follow Dowie. Incidentally he was at ordained minister.

In addition to the forty-three leaders reported ill, at least one-half the rank and file have colds, and their coughing at the early meeting made it almost impossible to hear what was said from the platform.

### Dowie Convert Gives All to "Elijah."

Gilford, N. H., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Angeline Jewett of this town, a convert to the doctrines of John Alexander Dowie, has sold her farm here for \$1,500 and of the proceeds has sent \$1,400 to Dowie. Mrs. Jewett says that she believes in Dowie and declares "God showed me that it was best to dispose of the farm and send the money. It was a hard thing to do, as it was the home-stand, but I am confident that I have done right." Mrs. Jewett is considering a plan for joining the Dowie community.

### Condition of Crucible Steel.

New York, Oct. 22.—The stockholders of the Crucible Steel Company of America held their annual meeting in Jersey City. The election of directors resulted in the continuance of the members of the old board with the exception of Benjamin A. Atin, who was succeeded by William G. Park. The report of the board of directors for the year ending Aug. 31 showed net earnings of \$1,523,550.

### The World's Hay Crop.

Of the world's hay crop the United States grows 25,600,000 pounds. This is about half as much as Germany and two-thirds as much as England.

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has no equal, as has been proved in all cases when given a fair trial. Its composition is only known to the manufacturer, therefore, every person representing by a cheap counterfeit of label and box, or slightly changed name that they have something that will work the same marvelous cure, is a humbug. Do not be misled by appearances, but ask for and be sure you get the

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